

THE CITIZEN.

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IDEAS.

The final result of a true education is not a selfish scholar, nor a scornful critic of the universe, but an intelligent and faithful citizen who is determined to put all his powers at the service of his country and mankind.—Henry Van Dyke.

A man is poor when he has lost the confidence of friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe him, when his character is honeycombed by deceit, punctured by dishonesty. He is poor when he makes money at the expense of character, when principle does not stand clear-cut, supreme in his idea. When he is clouded he is in danger of the worse kind of poverty. To be in the poor house is not necessarily to be poor if you have maintained your integrity. If your character stands four-square to the world, if you have never bent the knee of principle for avarice, you are not poor.—Selma Co-Operator.

So it makes all things difficult, but industry all easy, he that abides late must not all day and shall scarcely overtake his business at night, while laziness travels so fast to that poverty soon overtakes him.—Franklin.

No one is useful in his world who lightens the burden of it for any one else.—Charles Dickens.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD

The Russian government is taking the right to vote away from many thousands of people in the election for the next parliament, so as to have a parliament elected which will work more in the government's interest. Taking the ballot away from those to whom it has once been given is a serious business. However, it is true that the Russian people do not know how to govern themselves—they have never had a chance to learn how, by doing it—and if there is some way of teaching the people gradually how to govern themselves by limiting the number of voters, that will be better than giving up the plan of government altogether.

China is preparing herself for a constitution. An order of the emperor, published November 5th, tells of various changes to be made in the government's system and says that they are all made to prepare the way for a constitution.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The first Negro State Fair ever held was opened at Macon, Ga., on the 12th. An opening address was made by Mr. Booker T. Washington. A good display of agricultural products, Negro inventions, women's work, fine arts, slavery relief and handwork of the cities is reported.

A short time ago a number of negroes belonging to negro companies in the United States Army, "shot up" the town of Brownsville, Tex., killing and wounding people of that place. Every effort was made to find out who the guilty men were, but without success. No one of the soldiers would give any information to help point out the criminals. On this account President Roosevelt ordered the dishonorable discharge of the entire battalion of negro troops. A storm of protest has come up against this action and Secretary Taft has stopped the discharge of the soldiers until the President returns next Sunday or Monday. For our part it seems that the action of the president was right. It is not a pleasant thing to "tell" on a comrade, but when murder is committed it is too serious a crime to be defended even by silence. The whole battalion became partners in the crime—it was no longer safe to have such soldiers in the army. President Roosevelt would have discharged them just as quick or quicker if they had been white men instead of colored.

Ferdinand L. Barnett, a negro lawyer of Chicago, who has been assistant State Attorney for several years, was nominated by the republicans for the office of judge in the city court. This nomination was made to hold the negro vote, but with the expectation that he would not be elected. He was elected, however, and now the republican newspapers are demanding that he resign because he is a negro. Shame on them.

AMERICA'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

The corn crop is one of the most important in the United States, but if all the corn in the country had been blasted and failed to ripen this season, very few people would have had to go hungry and none would have starved to death on account of it. If no cotton had been grown some people would not be dressed so warmly this winter, but few would freeze to death.

There is no one thing that this country could not do without except the raising of good men and women. Even for those who are bad and who hate good people life could not be endured without the good people. If there were no good people to preserve peace and order, the bad ones would soon kill one another until all were dead. We need wise men for our public offices, but we need good men much more. We need smart business men to carry on our great factories and trade, but we need good men much more. We need successful farmers to provide the food that we eat, and raise the cotton and wool for our clothes, but it is much more important for our country that a great many of our farmers are good men. We need to have better laws made for the control of trade and prevention and punishment of crime, but the best laws will be useless and worse than useless without honest men to obey them and make others obey them. **The most important industry in the world is the making of men and women and children good.**

The use of time and money to carry on churches and Sunday schools and other things which train people to be good, is the best investment which is made for the country. It pays better than steel trust bonds or railroad stock. It pays to raise money to pay a minister a good salary, because he can spend more of his time in helping people to become good than if he had to earn his living on the farm. Nine tenths of the trouble in this world comes not because people have not money enough but because they or some of them are not good enough. The most important reason for loving God is that it makes people good to love God.

Everybody knows that these things are true. Why don't we act as if we believed them?

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The question who shall be the republican candidate for governor is not attracting much interest. Hon. E. T. Franks, republican leader of the second district, Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Edward C. O'Rear of Montgomery county, Judge A. R. Burnam of Madison county, and State Senator Wm. H. Cox of Mayfield. Mayor Cox of Covington says he will have gambling stopped in that city and is having poolrooms raided and closed. It is expected that hundreds of warrants will be issued for the arrest of men in Lexington who broke the election laws. Attorney General Hayes threatened before the election that this should be done if twelve hundred illegally registered men should vote. It is said that Governor Heckham is planning to call a special session of the legislature to pass a law which will make the closing of saloons on Sunday in Louisville and other places easier, but that he intends first to find out what the members of the legislature think about it, whether or not they are ready to vote for such a law.

THE OVERTHROW OF PELE.

By Miss Amanda Renfro.

On August 12th, 1898, there was great rejoicing among the people of the Hawaiian Islands. It was on this day that amid the shouts of the people, and the salute of the guns on Sunday in Honolulu, the flag of their republic was lowered and the stars and stripes floated in its place. The desire of the people had been granted, they were henceforth a part of the United States.

But what has our government received in annexing these islands? A territory as large as New Jersey, the center of the great network of ocean highways of the Pacific; the chief coaling station between two continents, a land of tropical vegetation, delightful and healthful in climate, the Paradise of the Pacific.

The our people founded but a small part of the population the atmosphere of the islands was thoroughly American. The good system of schools, the churches, the newspapers, the commercial interests, and the form of government itself, bore the impress of the early New England missionaries. What more fitting therefore than that when the people found they could no longer rule their republic without internal strife and external danger, they should turn to the United States for protection. The native Hawaiians are a well educated, industrious people.

Less than one hundred years ago the islands were inhabited by a degraded race of savages living in grass huts; having no marriage rites, and no ideas of civilization whatever. Cannibalism was not common, but infanticide practiced widely. The idolatry of the people was of the lowest order—human sacrifices were offered and sorcery and witchcraft practiced by the priests. A system of "tabu" kept the people in bondage for there was a constant fear of breaking its laws, with the penalty of death. The chief was "tabu" and none dared touch or sit in his presence. The choicest

hunting grounds were "tabu" to all but the priests, and on women these laws fell most severely. It is hard to imagine in the cultured, fashionable nation of today the savage of seventy years ago.

In the history of the fifty years of mission work on the Islands, there are many stories of bravery and daring but there is one which seems to surpass the others in its interest. On the slope of Mauna Loa, 4,400 feet above the sea level lies the crater of Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world. At the summit of the mountain, 10,000 feet above, is another volcano which is not continuously active. The crater of Kilauea is 800 feet deep and eight miles in circumference. Within it lies a lake of molten lava, Halemaumau. "The House of Everlasting Burning."

Except in times of great eruptions it is perfectly safe to descend the zig zag path to the bottom of the crater and, standing almost at the edge of the lake watch the play of the eternal fire. It has been said that this is the only place in the world where Dame Nature permits mortals to be eyewitnesses of her labors in her vast foundries and smelting works. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop says, "Here is the real bottomless pit; the fire which is not quenched; the place of hell; the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; the everlasting burnings; the fiery sea whose waves are never weary; I feel as if the terrors of Kilauea would haunt me all my life."

What wonder then that these ignorant savages should people the earth with cruel demons. Their chief deity was Pele, Goddess of Fire, and the legend tells how she came to take up her abode in the crater. The water God, Kamapua, a huge monster, desired to wed her, but she fled from him and wandering from island to island for safety, at last took up her abode in the fiery lake, where Kamapua could not reach her. From her stronghold she hurled fire and lava on all who incurred her displeasure.

The Hawaiians stood greatly in awe of the cruel Goddess and much of their religion was devoted to her. Near the crater stood the temple of her priestesses, and many things were observed as "tabu" in her honor.

But the power of Pele was forever broken by the act of a brave native woman, Kapilaokan, descended from a long line of kings and ruler in her own right of a large district of Hawaii, was, nevertheless, an ignorant superstitions savage, addicted to the use of liquor and tobacco. When she was reached by the story of the Gospel, she at once began to reform her habits. She dismissed all her husbands but one and gave up her intemperate habits.

She became ladylike and lovable in disposition, and planned with the missionaries the uplifting of her people. But little progress could be made while the power of the Fire Goddess held sway and Kapilaokan determined to break that sway. Her brave deed won a glowing tribute from Carlyle and it placed her name on the list of the heroines of the world.

She planned to visit a mission station one hundred miles distant, taking a route directly across the crater Kilauea. The journey had to be accomplished on foot, over rough lava beds. Her people pleaded with her to give up the plan, but when, strong in her new faith, she would not, eight of them decided to go with her. Journeying, she was stopped again and again, as her people implored her not to risk Pele's anger, but she said, simply: "If I am destroyed, you may all believe in Pele; but if I am not, then you all must turn to the true God."

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SCHOOL TEACHERS!

A Word in Your Ear.

The editor wants to help you in your school work. In every way he can, and has two ways here to suggest to you.

Have you a good unabridged dictionary in your school? If not, wouldn't you like to have one without paying cash for it? I think I can tell you of a way by which you and your pupils can get a splendid new Webster's International Dictionary, such as is advertised on page six, by just a little work together. If you want to know how, just write a letter or a postal to the editor of the Citizen, Berea, Ky., saying, "Please tell me about your Dictionary Proposition."

The second thing I want to help you about is the exhibition which your school is going to have next month. You will find the article a new one in page six, by Prof. Hinsmore very helpful. It tells these ways are going to publish some songs, and perhaps some "pieces to sneak" for you to use in your exhibition. These songs you probably know but perhaps you have not any book with them in. We can print them for you, words and music both.

Hattle Hymn of the Republic.
Columbus the Gom of the Ocean.
My Country—Tea of Thee,
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,
Kind Words Can Never Die.

Besides these we have some more pretty ones, very easy to learn:

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Spinning Song.

The Spider and The Fly.

The Laughing Rill.

Leaves and Clover.

Would you like to have any special ones of these we have named printed in the Citizen. Would you like extra copies of the paper containing one or more of these songs? We charge five cents for single copies of The Citizen but we will make a special offer to you from five to fifteen copies of the paper containing some song or songs or pieces you want, at two cents each; all copies beyond fifteen at one cent each. How would it strike you to have four or five of the songs we have named printed in one number of The Citizen and then you could order a lot so that all who come to the exhibition or at least all of your scholars could have copies and join in the song. Write to the editor and tell him which of these songs you want, what pieces you would like to have printed, how many extra copies of The Citizen you would like to have with certain songs in it, and when your exhibition comes, and see if he cannot help you in your work.

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[Continued on Eighth Page.]

See that the teacher in
your district reads the ed-
itor's letter on this page.

LIABLE TO LEAK

The "Family Stocking" is liable to leak. Deposit your extra dollars and dimes in our Savings Department, and watch them earn more dimes and dollars for you.

We Guarantee You

Perfect Safety.

4 per cent Compound Interest.

The Use of Your Money When You Want It.

ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT.

Come in and let us tell you more about it.

Berea Banking Co.

Assets over \$1,400,000.00.

Capital \$25,000.00.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

Millinery Opening, Nov. 27 - 28.



Call and see the nicest stock of Millinery Goods

ever in Berea.

Our goods are the latest New York styles.

Handsome pattern hats and all the new shapes

can be found at our shop.

Our trimmer, Miss Adams, from Cincinnati,

will give special orders her most careful

attention.

You are invited to come to the opening, even

if you have bought your hat.



MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Corner Center and Main Streets.

The Charter of the Berea National Bank



BAFFLED GENIUS.

I've always had a yearning after literary fame,
A keen desire to write a book, and make
myself a name.
To see my picture printed in the papers
every day.
And to have folks listen raptly to what-
ever I might say;
But oh, dear me!
It can never, never be!
I could write a record-breaking book, I
haven't any doubt,
But somehow I can't think of anything
to write about.

I wonder how real authors go to work to
weave their plots,
How they get hold of romantic threads
and tie them up in knots.
But oh, dear me!
I really cannot see
How they do it—though they do it, there
is not the slightest doubt;
While for my part I can't think of anything
to write about.

My library is filled with typewriter, pens
and ink.
The only thing that's left for me to do is
just to think;
And I have thought, and thought, and thought,
and thought,
In vain attempt to find the theme that
I so long have sought.
But oh, dear me!
It's Fable's decree
That I shall never write a book, although
I could, no doubt,
If I could only think of something good
to write about.
—Somerville Journal.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER XXIII.—CONTINUED.

She was pacing back and forth in front of his chair in a way that was almost man-like; but her contemptuous impatience made her dangerously beautiful. Suddenly she stopped and turned upon him, and there were sharp claws in the kitten-buffetings.

"Do you know you're spoiling a future that most men would hesitate to throw away?" she asked. "While you have been a man of one idea in this railroad affair, we haven't been idle—your newspaper and political friends, and Ormsby and I. You are ambitious; you want to succeed; and we have been laying the foundations for you. The next election would give you anything in the gift of the state that a man of your years could aspire to. Have you known this?"

"I have guessed it," he said quite humbly.

"Of course you have. But it has all been contingent upon one thing: you were to crush the grafters in this railroad struggle—show them up—and climb to distinction yourself on the ladder from which you have shaken them. It might have been done if it was in a fair way to be done. And now you turn back and leave the plow in the furrow!"

There was more of a like quality—a good bit more; some of it regretful; all of it pungent and logical from Miss Van Brock's point of view; and Kent was no rock not to be moved by the small tempest of disappointed virile ambition. Wherefore he escaped when he could, though only to begin the ethican battle all over again; to fight and wander among the tombs in the valley of indecision for a week and a day, eight miserable twirlings of the earth in space, during which interval he was invisible to his friends and innocuous to his enemies.

On the morning of the ninth day Editor Hildreth telephoned Miss Van Brock to ask if she knew where Kent could be found. The answer was a rather anxious negative; though the query could have been answered affirmatively by the conductor and motorman of an early morning electric car which ran to the farthest outskirts of the eastern suburbs of the city. Following a boyish habit he had never fully outgrown, Kent had once more taken his problem to the open, and the hour after luncheon time found him plodding wearily back to the end of the car line, jaded, dusty and still from much tramping of the brown plain, but with the long duel finally fought out to some despairing conclusion.

The city hall clock was upon the stroke of three when the inbound trolley-car landed him in front of the Clarendon. It was a measure of his purposeful abstraction that he went on around the corner to the Security bank, dusty and unpresentable as he was, and transferred the packet of incriminating affidavits from the safety deposit box to his pocket before going to his rooms in the hotel.

This paper weapon was the centering point of the struggle which had now lasted for nearly a fortnight. So long as the weapon was his to use or to cast away, the outcome of the moral conflict hung in the balance. But now he was emerging from the night wanderings among the tombs of the undecided.

"I can't give it up; there is too much at stake," he muttered, as he trudged heavily back to the hotel. And before he went above the stairs he asked the young woman at the hotel telephone exchange to ascertain if Governor Bucks were in his office at the capitol, and if so, if he were likely to remain there for an hour.

When he reached his rooms he flung the packet of papers on the writing-table and went to freshen himself with

a bath. That which lay before him called for fitness, mental and physical, and cool sanity. In other times of stress, as just before a critical hour in court, the tub and the cold plunge had been his ally where other men resorted to the bottle.

He was struggling into clean linen, and the packet was still lying where he had tossed it on entering, when a bell-hoy came up with a card. Kent read the name with a ghost of a smile relaxing the care-drawn lines about his mouth. There are times when a man's fate rushes to meet him, and he had fallen upon one of them.

"Show him up," was the brief direction; and when the door of the elevator cage clacked again, Kent was waiting.

His visitor was a man of heroic proportions; a large man a little brested, as it seemed, by the swift upward rush of the elevator. Kent admitted him with a nod; and the governor planted himself heavily in a chair and begged a light for his cigar. In the match-passing he gathered his spent breath and declared his errand.

"I think we have a little score to settle between us as man to man, Kent," he began, when Kent had clipped the end from his own cigar and lighted it in stolid silence.

"Possibly: that is for you to say," was the unencouraging reply.

Bucks rose deliberately, walked to the bath-room door, and looked beyond it into the bedroom.

"We are quite alone, if that is what you want to make sure of," said Kent, in the same indifferent tone; and the governor came back and resumed his chair.

"I came up to see what you want—what you will take to quit," he announced, crossing his legs and locking the huge ham-like hands over his knee. "That is putting it rather abruptly, but business is business, and we can dispense with the preliminaries, I take it."

"I told your attorney-general some time ago what I wanted, and he did not give me to grant it," Kent responded. "I am not sure that I want anything now—anything you have to offer."



HE JAMMED THE FIRE-END OF HIS CIGAR AMONG THE FINGERS OF THE GRASPING HAND.

This was not all he had intended to say; but the presence of the adversary was breeding a stubborn antagonism that was more potent on the moral side than all the pricklings of conscience.

The yellow-lidded eyes of the governor began to close down, and the look came into them which had been there when he denied a pardon to a widow pleading for the life of her convicted son.

"I had hoped you were in the market," he demurred. "It would be better for all concerned if you had something to sell, with a price attached. I know what you have been doing, and what you think you have got hold of. It's a tissue of mistakes and falsehoods and backbitings from beginning to end but it may serve your purpose with the newspapers. I want to buy that package of stuff you've got stored away in the Security vaults."

The governor's chair was on one side of the writing-table, and Kent's was on the other. In plain sight between the two men lay the packet Bucks was willing to bargain for. It was enclosed in a box envelope, bearing the imprint of the Security bank. Kent was looking steadily away from the table when he said:

"What if it isn't for sale?"

"Don't you think it had better be?"

"I don't know. I hadn't thought much about the advisable phase of it."

"Well, the time has come when you've got to do it," was the low-toned threat.

"But not as a matter of compulsion," said Kent, coolly enough.

"What is your bid?"

Bucks made it promptly.

"Ten thousand dollars: and you promise to leave the state and stay away for one year from the first Tuesday in November next."

"That is, until after the state election." Kent blew a whiff of smoke to the ceiling and shook his head slowly. "It is not enough."

The governor uncrossed his legs, crossed them the other way and said:

"I'll make it twenty thousand and two years."

"Or thirty thousand and three years," Kent suggested amiably. "Or suppose we come to an agreement that string and say one hundred thousand and ten years. That would still leave you a fair price for your block of suburban property in Guilford and Hawk's addition to the city of Gaston, wouldn't it?"

The governor set his massive jaw with a sharp little click of the teeth.

"You are joking on the edge of your grave, my young friend. I taught you

in Gaston that you were not big enough to fight me: do you think you are big enough now?"

"I don't think; I know," said Kent, incisively. "And since you have referred to the Gaston days: let me ask if I ever gave you any reason to believe that I could be scared out?"

"Keep to the point," retorted Bucks, harshly. "This state isn't broad enough to hold you and me on opposite sides of the fence. I could make it too hot to hold you without mixing up in it myself, but I choose to fight my own battles. Will you take \$20,000 spot cash, and MacFarlane's job as circuit judge when I'm through with him? Yes or no?"

"No." "Then what will you take?"

"Without committing myself in any sense, I might say that you are getting off too cheaply on your most liberal proposition. You and your friends have looted a \$70,000,000 railroad, and—"

"You might have stood in on that if you had taken Gilliland's offer," was the brusque rejoinder. "There was more than a corporation lawyer's salary in sight, if you'd had sense enough to see it."

"Possibly. But I stayed out—and I am still out." "Do you want to get in? Is that your price?"

"I intend to get in—though not, perhaps, in the way you have in mind. Are you ready to recall Judge MacFarlane with instructions to give us our hearing on the merits?"

The governor's face was wooden when he said:

"Is that all you want? I understand MacFarlane is returning, and you will doubtless have your hearing in due season?"

"Not unless you authorize it," Kent objected.

"And if I do? If I say that I have already done so, will you come in and lay down your arms?"

"No." "Then I'm through. Give me your key and write me an order on the Security bank for those papers you are holding."

"No," said Kent, again.

"I say yes!" came the explosive reassertion; and Kent found himself looking down the bright barrel of a pistol thrust into his face across the table.

For a man who had been oftenest an outlooker on the football half of life, Kent was measurably quick and resourceful. In one motion he clamped the weapon and turned it aside; in another he jammed the fire end of his cigar among the fingers of a hand that was grasping him.

"It is the way it struck a friend of mine whose sense of ultimate right and wrong hasn't lost its fine edge in the world-mill. I did not want to do it."

"Naturally," said the editor. "Giving it up means the loss of all you have been working for in the railroad game. I wish I could use it, just as it stands."

"Can't you?"

"I am afraid not—effectively. It would make an issue in a campaign; or, sprung on the eve of an election, it might down the ring conclusively. I think it would. But this is the off year, and the people won't rise to a political issue—couldn't make themselves feel if they should."

"I don't agree with you. You have your case all made out, with the evidence in sound legal form. What is to prevent you trying it?"

"The one thing that you ought to be lawyer enough to see at a glance. There is no court to try it in. With the assembly in session we ought to do something: as it is, we can only yap at the heels of the ringers, and our yapping won't help you in the railroad fight. What do you hear from Boston?"

"Nothing new. The stock is still flat on the market, with the stockholders' pool holding a bare majority, and the Plantagould brokers buying in dribs and drabs wherever they find a small holder who is willing to let go. It is only in question of time; and a very short time at that."

[To Be Continued.]

When the door closed behind the outgoing visitor the victor in the small passage at arms began to walk the floor; but at four o'clock, which was Hildreth's hour for coming down-town, he put on his hat and went to climb the three flights of stairs to the editor's den in the Argue building.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEAD WATER AND QUICK.

The cubby-hole in which Hildreth earned his bread by the sweat of his brain was dark even at midday; and during working hours the editor sat under a funnel-shaped reflector in a conic shower-bath of electric light which flooded man and desk and left the corners of the room in a penumbra of grateful twilight.

Kent sat just outside of the cone of radiance, watching Hildreth's face as the editor read stolidly through the contents of the box envelope. It was an instructive study in thought dynamics. There was a gleam of battle satisfaction in the editorial eye when Hildreth faced the last sheet down upon the accumulation of evidence, saying:

"You didn't overstate the fact in your brag about the political graves. Only this isn't a spade; it's a steam shovel. Do I understand you are giving me this stuff to use as I please?"

"Just that," said Kent. "And you have made it serve your turn, too?"

"No." Kent's voice was sharp and crisp.

"Isn't that what you got it for?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you use it?"

"That was what Bucks wanted to know a little while ago when he came to my rooms to try to buy me off. I don't think I succeeded in making him understand why I couldn't traffic with it; and possibly you wouldn't understand."

"I guess I do. It's public property, and you couldn't divert it into private channels. Is that the way it struck you?"

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"Can't you?"

"I am afraid not—effectively. It would make an issue in a campaign; or, sprung on the eve of an election, it might down the ring conclusively. I think it would. But this is the off year, and the people won't rise to a political issue—couldn't make themselves feel if they should."

"I don't agree with you. You have your case all made out, with the evidence in sound legal form. What is to prevent you trying it?"

"The one thing that you ought to be lawyer enough to see at a glance. There is no court to try it in. With the assembly in session we ought to do something: as it is, we can only yap at the heels of the ringers, and our yapping won't help you in the railroad fight. What do you hear from Boston?"

"Nothing new. The stock is still flat on the market, with the stockholders' pool holding a bare majority, and the Plantagould brokers buying in dribs and drabs wherever they find a small holder who is willing to let go. It is only in question of time; and a very short time at that."

[To Be Continued.]

IT WASN'T the Sermon.

A young preacher in an uptown church was much struck one Sunday by the seeming effect his sermon was having upon one of his congregants, a shabby-genteel man with white hair, who, during the entire discourse, sat with head bowed in deeply reverent attitude. After the service the minister pushed his way to the man and proudly said:

"I am glad to note that my sermon affected you. Did it make you see the error of your ways?"

"Oh, it wasn't that," said the man sheepishly. "You see, my waistcoat is too short and I had to bend over to hide my shirt."—N. Y. Sun.

Unconscious.

He met his sweetheart of yesternight years. She had greatly changed, but was still coquettish.

"Do you remember," she asked, "that lock of hair which I gave you just before we parted?"

He frowned.

"Remember it!" he cried. "I should say I did. Years afterwards my wife found it among my papers and had been fussing over it ever since."

"And what did you tell her?"

"I—I told her it must have been a souvenir of a lamented dog."

"Goodness! And what did she say?"

"She said she had never heard of a dog with golden hair."—Cassell's Journal.

It's a Pity.

An Englishman and an Irishman while having their dinner in a restaurant got into conversation. The Englishman had only one leg and Pat, rather inquisitive, inquired how he had the misfortune to lose it. Thinking to have a joke at Pat's expense, the Englishman replied: "I was always given to understand that my great-grandmother was Irish and the Irish blood from her settled in my leg, and sooner than have any Irish blood in me I had the leg cut off."

"Shure, then," said Pat. "It's a pity it didn't settle in your head."—Cassell's Journal.

Increase of Symptoms.

Doctor—Mrs. Blim, you don't seem to sympathize with your sick husband. Mrs. Blim—Doctor, I don't dare to make him lots worse.—Detroit

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

Coming November 27,
FANNING-----

Best temperance speaker who stirred and pleased Berea last spring. Everybody must plan to be on hand at new College Chapel, Tuesday night, November 27, 7 p.m.

The Conversation Club will meet on Friday night, November 30th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. and Mrs. Stout. The subject for discussion is: "The rapid progress of modern education; an encouragement to pray for the evangelization of the world."

President Frost will preach in the Union Church next Sunday morning.

Allen Motley died this morning at the hospital. He was a student of Berea College last year and was converted last winter.

Rev. Mr. Curry of Urbana, O., will speak at the colored schoolhouse Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Curry is one of the best speakers in the country and all who can should come out and hear him.

Mrs. E. L. and C. F. Hanson have returned home from a visit in East Bernstadt.

Mr. Wayne Wilson was a visitor here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie H. Thompson, who lives about three miles from here on the Richmond pike is reported as having typhoid.

Mrs. W. D. Lewis is reported very ill this week.

Walter Engle and Mr. Sader made a flying trip to Lexington Sunday.

Much complaint is being made about the live stock house on the streets. It seems as if we might have a more strict enforcement of law.

Mr. Wm. H. Hanson and family from Winchester are spending a few days with his father and mother.

Will Brumman, night operator at the depot, was in Richmond Friday.

Mr. Edgar Wyatt left Monday for a few days stay in Lexington.

Mr. J. H. Richardson is rapidly improving and will soon be able to resume his duties in the store.

Coming November 27th, Fanning, best temperance speaker, who stirred and pleased Berea last spring. Everybody must plan to be on hand at new College Chapel, Tuesday night, November 27th, 7 p.m.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, Tuesday night, was a great success. There was a large crowd in attendance and they felt well repaid for their presence. The net proceeds were about \$22.00.

Friends of Louie Parsons are glad to hear that she is getting along nicely.

Will Huley, who has been working in Hamilton, O., is home again and he says he has come to stay.

A surprise party was given Jessie Harrison last Saturday night in honor of her birthday.

Jake Herndon and J. D. Hedding were in Richmond Saturday on business.

Mrs. Green Bates of Moonbeam is here visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter of Hobson street. Mrs. Bates expects to remain in Berea for a few weeks.

The Fancy Work Club meets this week at the home of Mrs. Everly Van Winkle.

C. I. Ogg is in London this week.

Mr. N. H. Chastain, who has just moved into his house on Dyer street, purchased from Geo. Shockley, is very sick.

Mrs. Sheldaker wishes to inform her friends that her trimmer, Miss Adams from Cincinnati has arrived and she is ready to sell them a hat.

Burtt VanWinkle has moved into his house on Carter street, and Dick Bourne, of Klingston will move into the house on Richmond pike recently occupied by Mr. VanWinkle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Daily were visiting with their brother and other friends in Berea last week.

Mr. Raymond Roark, son of President Roark of the Normal School at Richmond was here hunting with Prof. Lewis last Friday and Saturday.

In speaking of the address delivered by Mr. Fanning, the Paducah Register said: "It was an address so faultless in style so wrought with brilliant flashes of wit, so dignified in its presentation, so lofty in purpose, appealing so earnestly to the higher nature that it will stand out as one of the few great speeches to be heard in a life time."

Every one ought to hear him next Tuesday night at 7:00 in the Chapel.

Dr. Thomson holds communion services and reception of members at the Narrow Gap Schoolhouse next Sunday morning.

Everybody ought to plan to hear Dr. Huldy's lecture in the Chapel, December 5th at 7 o'clock. It is sure to be a grand success. Dr. Huldy has had a wide experience as preacher, college president, lecturer and traveler, and always with his eyes open. He has "the smile that won't come off," but is not a mere humorist. He will make you laugh until the tears come, and your sides ache, but as some one has said, he is "peculiarly an educator in school or on the platform."

The McLeanham (Ill.) Leader said: "His lecture, 'What It Take?' was undoubtedly the best ever delivered in our city. It will certainly take whenever wit, pathos and eloquence are appealed to."

If ever any of my daughters ent off any of their skirts, I don't want them to cut from the top.—Sam Jones.

HOW TO LOOK WELL.

By Cowley.

Why is it one person looks neat in a suit of overalls while another looks slovenly in a \$10 set of broadcloth? The difference I note in the face but in the carriage and gait. How does a person stand, breathe, walk, sit? This is what determines a man's appearance and not the shape of his mouth or nose. Men form their judgment of each other largely by these points of general appearance. Whether it is a coarse way of judging or not matters little. The fact stands that it is the common way with men. A few general rules for general carriage may be of service.

First: To stand correctly, place the heels close together with toes turned slightly out, keep legs straight and try to get the toe of the head as far from the side as near the clouds as possible. This strengthens and back will follow the head. Second: Sitting. Keep the lower end of the spine in contact with the neck of the chair and the head up as in standing. Don't try to lie down in a straight backed chair. If you are too tired to sit up lie down in bed. Third: Deep breathing should be exercised at least once a day, for ten minutes. Take proper standing position and slowly fill the lungs with air at the same time raising the stiff arms sideways above the head, stretching to the high and possible pain. You now should try this simple little plan to dry away the droppings which comes on during the evening study. Fourth:

Walking follow the rule of carrying the load high. Carry the weight of the body well forward on the balls of the feet and not on the heels. This gives elasticity and grace to the walk. Hands should be at the side not in the pockets. Walking is one of the best exercises for busy men, for it takes up extra time, and requires only thoughtfulness for its perfection.

Our general carriage is quite important from the standpoint of health. Our vital organs, especially the heart and lungs require a certain amount of room in which to do their work if that work is to be well done. If their work is not well done, the whole system suffers.

It is possible for a man to maintain a good carriage and an attractive body appearance only by making an effort for it. We would naturally be alert and keen we are willing to spend years in grinding our teeth, but we expect our bodies to care for themselves. We expect too much. It will never happen. A neglected body taken the same course as a neglected mind—downward.

Appreciation of Sympathy.

To President Frost, the Ministers of the Faculty, Workers, and Workmen of the College, also to Friends and Neighbors of Berea who have tendered us such expressions of kindness and sympathy in this, the time of our sorrow and bereavement, we wish to express our deepest gratitude.

Surely it may be truly said, "We were strangers and ye took us in." Gratefully yours,

JAMES A. HURGESSION,
SADIE A. HURGESSION

LIFE OF MRS. HURGESSION.

Mrs. Martha L. Huley, who passed away last Thursday, November 15th, was born in Nova Scotia, January 1st, 1850. She was married November 29th, 1871, to Mr. J. A. Hurgess, and lived for twenty-four years in Boston, Mass. After coming to Berea this fall, at the risk and trouble to be present, she was received into membership of the Union Church. The funeral services were held in Mr. Hurgess's residence, the Poor Room, and conducted by President Frost and Dr. A. E. Thompson.

THANKSGIVING.

President Proclamation Setting Apart the Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—"The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise customs of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty, because of the blessings we have received, and of prayer that those blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has people enjoyed moreounding material prosperity than is ours; a prosperity so great that it should arouse in no spirit of recklessness, and least of all a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibilities; but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own."

"Material well-being, indispensable as it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness." If we build nothing on the foundation, then our national life will be as meagreless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. On our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life, lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will, in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received and earnestly bent on turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction.

"Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, November 29, next, as a day of thanksgiving and supplication, on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches, devoutly acknowledging all that has been given them, and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright."

An honest man who's seeking after God is as sure of heaven as the man who is on a full tilt after glory.—Sam Jones.

Infidelity is nine-tenths mouth.—Sam Jones.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

SNEER CURLED HER RED LIPS

AS SHE GAZED UPON THE DYING MILLIONAIRE

The Bullet Speeded By Her Hand Laid Low—Baroness Kills Proprietor of New York Factory.

New York, Nov. 20.—Anisia Louise De Vernon, declared by the police to be the Baroness de Massy, a French noblewoman of high lineage and married to a friend of Count Boni de Castelnaud, fatally wounded E. Gustave Simon, millionaire proprietor of a manufacturing and importing establishment at 601 Broadway, by shooting him through the left lung with a bullet from a .32 calibre revolver.

Mr. Simon died at St. Vincent's hospital from internal hemorrhage caused by a wound. The baroness de Massy is now held at the Mulberry street police station on a charge of murder and will be arraigned in the Tombs police court.

Back of the murder of the millionaire the police believe from their investigation that a puzzling mystery still remains unraveled. The sons of the slain man declare that the cause of the murder was the frenzied pique of an exuberant French woman at not receiving \$30 a month in wages at the time she desired. The police, however, learned from the woman that her master was mysteriously killed a number of years ago, and that she came to America to seek revenge. It is their belief that in a frenzy she unmercifully attacked Simon for the man sought as the assassin of her husband. When arrested she was richly dressed and bejeweled and had over \$500 in bills in her possession.

Shot Down Her Victim.

The baroness shot down her victim during hours in the presence of 15 screaming women employees and a number of men, on the sixth floor of the Holt building.

At Mr. Simon sank dying to the floor the beautiful Parisienne calmly took the revolver of her own hand, after gazing contemptuously at his prostrate body, hurried through a door leading to the stairway and fled by way down six flights of stairs to the basement. She was followed by a surprised employee of another firm and by a witness of the tragedy in the elevator. As she started to cross the crowded thoroughfare the witness of the killing informed policeman James Rigan, who took her by the arm, arrested her and led her back to the scene of the killing. As they reached the second floor Hogan reached down and picked up the and new .32 caliber revolver.

She was taken before the dying man and said: "Yes, that's the woman that shot me down."

With a trace of fear the fair man said: "I'm Simon, then turned once more toward Hogan and said: "It's all untrue. I did not shoot this man. It would not be worth while that you allow me to go to my death."

When searched at the station in hills and a number of letters signed by Gandy Simon were found in her possession.

TOO SOCIALISTIC

Was the Initiative and Referendum For the National Grange.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—The National Grange went on record as opposed to initiating the initiative and referendum when a resolution favoring the institution was voted down. The matter was referred back to the State Granges upon the contention that such an innovation can only be put in operation by state governments. The principal opposition was to the proposal giving the people the right to recall representative officials, the majority feeling that this was too socialistic. The greater portion of the session was devoted to the report of the executive committee and consideration of the proposed revision of the grange laws.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.

CATTLE—Extra ... \$5 15 @ 5 25

CALVES—Extra 7 25 @ 7 50

HOGS—Choice 25 @ 6 30

SHRIMP—Extra 4 40 @ 4 50

LAMBS—Extra 7 40 @ 7 60

FLOUR—Spring pat. 4 45 @ 4 70

WHEAT—No. 2 red.. 76 @ 77

COHNS—No. 2 mixed. 47 1/2 @ 48

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2

RYE—No. 2 choice.. 70 @ 72

HAY—Ch. timothy .. 19 75 @ 19 75

APPLES—New (bb). 2 00 @ 3 10

POTATOES—Per bbl. 2 00 @ 2 00

TOBACCO—New 6 75 @ 25 25

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.. 73 1/2 @ 74

CORN—No. 2 mixed. 44 @ 44

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 33 1/2 @ 33 1/2

PORK—Prime mess. 16 00 @ 16 00

LARD—Steam 9 45 @ 9 55

NY NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Win patent. 3 75 @ 4 00

WHEAT—No. 2 red.. 82 1/2 @ 82 1/2

CORN—No. 2 mixed. 53 1/2 @ 53 1/2

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 39 @ 39

PORK—Prime mess. 16 50 @ 16 50

LARD—Steam 16 50 @ 16 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Prime 5 15 @ 5 25

HOGS—Choice 6 00 @ 6 40

SHRIMP—Extra 4 60 @ 4 65

BALTIMORE.

CORN—No. 2 mixed. 49 @ 49

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 88 1/2 @ 88 1/2

LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.. 76 @ 76

CORN—No. 2 mixed. 50 @ 50

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 26 @ 26

PORK—Prime mess. 16 50 @ 16 50

LARD—Steam 9 00 @ 9 00

POMPEIAN

MASSEAGE CREAM

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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wonder how long it will take us to become used to the pure food when we finally get it?

When automobile and balloon racing become too tame there remains the submarine boat.

Kansas will gladly avail itself of any kind of help in harvesting its corn crop so long as it is husky.

Milliners will rejoice to hear that 35,000 songbirds and parrots have been imported from Europe.

According to Dr. Parkhurst, a man can be wicked without being rich. Yes, but it doesn't pay to be.

So Boston has a new anti-splitting ordinance. But who would have thought that Boston needs such a law.

Now that eggs are suspected of harboring disease germs, it seems to be up to the pure food commission to label them.

King Edward's fame is not diminishing. Following up the hotel and cigar idea, somebody has named a necktie after him.

As a world power Japan should not be surprised at the information that we have in this country a considerable number of boxers.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt says that rich men love their wives just as poor men do. Some rich men love other men's wives just as poor men don't.

A Brazilian count astonished his guests by leaping into a den of lions. The effect upon the lions must also have been stunning, for the lions took the count.

Gen. Kuropatkin has written a history of the war between Russia and Japan. None of the Japanese generals apparently thinks it is necessary to do any writing on the subject.

Burbank has produced an apple that is red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other. What a popular apple this will be with the schoolboy of the future, whose best girl may like sweet while he likes sour.

The new evening dress cost in London will be a blue swallow-tail with brass buttons. That will be the real Daniel Webster coat, which ex-Mayor Curtis' father used to wear, and it is to be hoped that the buff waistcoat will go with it.

A story comes from Kansas that a negro is turning into a watermelon, but we can't help thinking there is something twisted about this story. If the "turning into" were turned the other way around it would sound more convincing.

An Oklahoma woman has vowed that she will never eat again until her husband is converted. As the man when last heard from was still holding out he must be a miserly wretch who plans to save the food his wife would otherwise eat.

At Uniontown, Pa., a man who was charged with bigamy begged that the authorities would put him in jail without a trial because he was afraid to meet his wife in court. It is difficult to understand how a man with as much wisdom as that could make the mistake of committing bigamy.

Such are the uncertainties of fate. Not many years ago Sir Redvers Buller was regarded as one of the greatest soldiers in the British army. But the manner in which Sir Redvers conducted the campaign for the relief of Ladysmith during the Boer war brought him into disfavor with the war office in London and he was side-tracked. His complete disappearance from active service, remarks the *Troy (N. Y.) Times*, is now effected by placing him on the retired list.

The post office department's idea of printing special stamps for the 25 largest post offices, with the names of the cities for which the stamps are issued, running across the face, and of over-printing ordinary stamps for the remaining post offices of the three highest classes—about 5,000 offices—with the name of the place and abbreviated state name, will give philatelists a new field of enterprise, if they care to enter it. A complete collection of United States stamps then would be a big one—and almost as interesting as a complete collection of United States postmarks.

Before long the students of geography will have to add a new river to the list of streams in Africa. The duke of Abruzzi, who has been exploring the region of the Mountains of the Moon, has found a river that is marked on no existing maps.

Aesthetics in the Matter of One's Diet

By JOSIAH OLDFIELD.

HAVE no quarrel with the school of ascetics. The conquest of every passion must always be an object of respectful reverence.

There are those who have reduced the cravings of appetite so that a piece of bread and a glass of water satisfy all the desires of the body. For these I have no message.

There are others, and they form the greater bulk of the community, to whom the pleasures of the table are very real joys. They sit down to a well-served meal with a sense of satisfaction and rise from it again with a heartfelt grace of thankfulness for all the good things they have so thoroughly enjoyed.

I throw my lot unhesitatingly with those who rejoice over the bountiful gift that the earth offers for man's sustenance, and only modify my raptures by agreeing with the wise man when he says: "Better is a dinner of herbs and peace withal, than a stalled ox and enmity therewith."

If, then, feeding is a thing of pleasure as well as a thing of necessity, it is worth while cultivating it as something of value and more precious than the mere possession of much gold.

There are to-day a rapidly growing number of men and women, of artistic temperament and aesthetic tastes, to whom the joys of clean feeding and dainty living are appealing more and more strongly, and who are demanding that their food shall harmonize with their aspirations about beauty and not disgust them with revelations as to its insavory origin.

This is the class to which my message is meant, and for whom I have a word of helpful teaching.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have eaten no fresh food, and so I have tested fully and for myself in practice both sides of the question.

I am not a vegetarian, and have no sympathy with many of the foolish fads which are being promulgated under that title, but, as a fruitarian I am more and more conscious that the progress of the higher classes is from carnivorousism towards fruitarianism—from meat-eating towards fruit-eating.

In the realm of fruits there is life and sustenance, as well as art and beauty. From a dietary wisely selected from the vegetable world there is hope for the confirmed dyspeptic, color to be regained by the wan white anaemic, strength to be won anew by the devitalized and debilitated, complexion to be touched afresh with the bloom of health, and life to be lengthened and pain overcome.

It is from our food that every cell of our body is built up again and again, so that if we use beautiful and healthy food we may rightly hope in time to possess more completely beautiful and healthy bodies.

Nothing is more beautiful than an excess of bloom, promise and aspiration in youth. But when the youth comes to old age the man grown gray looks back over his past and realizes that not one-tenth of what he had planned has been achieved.

And in character we are plans, not cathedrals; cartoons, not pictures; thumbnail sketches, not perfect drawings; bundles of resolves, rather than great minds and hearts in whom morality is automatic and truth and goodness unconscious because native. But it is nothing against a tree that in its ambition to do great things it unrolls more blossoms than it can ripen fruit. It is nothing against a man or woman that their aspirations outrun their achievements.

For a man made in the image of God, who carries eternity in his heart and has a million years in which to fulfill his dreams, it is all right to hitch the wagon to a star. Moses was very much depressed an hour before he died because his plans were unfulfilled. But when Christ came to the Mount of Transfiguration it was Moses who appeared to Him and had come to help plan the new ideal commonwealth. It seems that Moses had been building cities in God's summer land. After a thousand years of experience he brought his wisdom and success for encouragement to Jesus Christ in the hour when He was on His Mount looking across into His promised land, for Christ was not to build His new palaces of peace in the life that now is, but in the life that was to come.

What if the gifted youth be denied his chance? What if the poet's songs be unsing? What if the reformer's dreams be unfulfilled? What if the mother must die before her children achieve their success?

What if Moses never builds his Jerusalem in the Promised Land? God understands the blossom; He does not have to see each bud ripened into the perfect fruit. It is given to an earthly parent to be contented with the child's intention and purpose. And if we, being evil, see far off and future things done by our little children, is not God able to see the plan perfected that we never can see?

"I know not where the Islands lift their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift beyond his love and care."

The Immortality of the Soul

By REV. JUDSON TITSWORTH,
Milwaukee.

He studied the personal individualities of their fellow men.

The development of man is a development of his spiritual being and a widening of his religious intellect. Many of the obscure heavenly mysteries then become clear to him and his spiritual knowledge enables him to unravel many of the higher mysteries.

Perhaps the greatest mystery in religious life is the mystery of the human soul. The popular religious fancy that St. Peter will stand at the gate of heaven, waiting the entrance of the soul that has left the body, is not seriously believed by deep religious thinkers. A clear white light will penetrate a glass window, which will defy a green, yellow or blue ray, so will the spotless soul penetrate the heavenly atmosphere, when the unclean one will be unable.

WHY DUAL TARIFFS.

IMPORTANCE OF STARTING RIGHT ON THAT QUESTION.

Whenever Foreign Discrimination Compels Us to Adopt Two Different Sets of Schedules a Minimum Tariff Should First Be Established as a Basis.

Efforts have been made from time to time in these columns to point out the radical difference between a minimum and maximum tariff system and a maximum and minimum system. The necessity for emphasizing this distinction becomes apparent in view of the fact that substantially all the plans and schemes formulated for so-called "reciprocity" arrangements are based upon a maximum tariff from which a minimum tariff is to be created by means of reduced rates of duty. Almost without exception the advocates of a dual tariff for the United States start out with the maximum. Complete ignorance seems to prevail on this question.

The United States has no maximum tariff. The only tariff it has is the single set of duties adopted in 1897, as adequate for the protection of American labor and industry.

All the countries which have adopted a dual tariff have created maximum rates for trading purposes. They make their tariff duties higher than normal by from 25 to 100 per cent, in order that they have something to dicker with. After they have made concessions for the sake of advantages to be gained in export markets their tariff rates are only brought back to the normal. There has been no real reduction.

The United States cannot play this game of marking up and marking down tariffs under our existing tariff system. It has nothing but minimum tariff to operate with; it has nothing to swap. Therefore, say the "reciprocity" people, let us install a dual tariff system, a maximum and a minimum.

Right here would come in the question of the vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum and maximum tariff. If the existing schedules are to be the maximum from which reductions may be made in favor of imports from countries which grant to our exports their lowest tariff rates, that is one thing. If, however, the existing schedules are to be held as the minimum, to be increased as against imports from countries refusing to grant to our exports their lowest rates, that is another and a very different thing.

In the first case supposed maximum and minimum we should have a continually changing and unstable system of tariff rates. The producer who to day operates under a 50 per cent ad valorem duty, which insures his market, and under that duty rate contracts a year ahead for his labor and raw materials, may to-morrow, or next week, or next month, find that "by executive authority," conferred by act of congress, the duty rate has been reduced 20 per cent, and is now 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent. That would amount to a net reduction of ten per cent. in the selling price of his product. Of course he could not continue to pay the same rate of wages and the same prices for raw materials. He must shut down his works, lay off his work people, and stop buying raw materials, or else reduce wages.

We are not now arguing for the retention of the existing tariff schedules. That is not the question. What we are endeavoring to make clear is the fact that under a maximum and minimum tariff system a stable condition of rates of duty would become impossible. Therefore, we say, if we are to have a dual tariff at all—and very probably we must have two sets of schedules if we are to be prepared to punish countries discriminating unfairly against our exports—we should have a minimum and maximum, and not a maximum and minimum tariff.

Whatever may be our schedule of duty rates—whether the present Dingy rates or lower rates or higher rates—that schedule of rates should be the minimum, the irreducible minimum.

The interests alike of production and employment; of employer and employee; of wage payer and wage earner; of capital and labor; of the farmer or the miner who markets raw materials, the manufacturer who buys these raw materials, and the artisan who works them up into finished products ready for consumption—all these interests absolutely require a stable tariff, and irreducible minimum of duty rates.

As a rule, the advocates of a maximum tariff system intend through that system to bring about a material reduction of the existing tariff rates. The American Reciprocal Tariff League, for example, mixes no secret of that intention. Pretty much all the reciprocity shouters are aiming at the same mark—all-around tariff reduction. Some protectionists are tending their sanction to dual tariff schemes and so-called reciprocity schemes, without comprehending that each and every one of these schemes has been devised as an indirect method of securing a general reduction of tariff rates and a larger competition of foreign products in the American market. To these protectionists we hope to make clear that there is a vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum and maximum tariff. In minimum and maximum only is safety.

EXPORTED MANUFACTURES.

Why Wage Earners Will Vote for Protection.

It is curious to note the pathetic persistence of the New England tariff reform organ, of which the Boston Herald is chief. It admits that the tariff reform issue is nowhere to be made a state issue this year in clean-cut fashion—not even in Massachusetts. This evident popular distaste to hear more of the subject does not deter the esteemed Herald, however. It goes on to present the staple argument of the protectionists, which is that we no longer need a tariff because we are exporting manufactures. It cites the export figures—\$61,000,000 worth of iron and steel, \$60,000,000 worth of wood and manufactures therefrom, \$53,000,000 worth of cotton goods, \$41,000,000 worth of leather and goods made therefrom, \$25,000,000 worth of agricultural implements (at "export prices"), \$8,000,000 worth of cars and carriages and \$16,000,000 of scientific instruments, and so on.

The Herald does not believe the protectionist assertion that these exports represent almost entirely the surplus product of our mills, and that it is sold abroad at the prices prevailing abroad merely because it swells the output and not only assists to reduce the cost but enables the manufacturer to keep his mill in steady operation, which the home market sometimes is not broad enough enabled to accomplish. Not only the manufacturer, but the worker, is the gainer. If the Herald does not believe the manufacturers' representations on this subject, let it interview the workers—say, for example, in the tin mills.

And what would the reduction or abolition of the tariff do? The export trade would go the other way then, instead of holding all our own market and selling Europe holding its own market and selling us its surplus. Wouldn't the American wage earner rather see his own products going out than European products coming in? We think he would. And that's why he votes the Republican congressional ticket. *Philadelphia Press*

TRYING TO BREAK IN.



It Does Make Votes.

"If the inspired campaign book would explain how a carpenter, a farrier, a house painter, a plumber, a stone mason, a bootblack, a teamster, a ditch digger, a hotel employee, a domestic servant, a railroad operative, a retail grocer, a clerk, a lawyer, a newspaper man, a clergyman, a physician, or others that might be mentioned, benefit by the tariff, it might make votes." — Springfield News.

There is not one among the avocations named which is not benefited by a protective tariff, not one among the millions who pursue those avocations that is not better paid, better fed, better clothed, and better housed than he could possibly be if we had no protective tariff. This is true of the mechanical trades, of the common laborers, of the professional men, of the bootblack, the newspaper man, the railroad operative, the domestic servant, the grocer, the clerk, the teamster—true of each and all of them. It is true of the Springfield News itself. We don't know whether that tariff-hating sheet was on earth in 1893-'97, but if it was it has only to compare its receipts and profits to-day with the receipts and profits of that dismal free-trade period in order to determine as to the indirect benefits of protection. As a matter of fact every man engaged in business and every man engaged in gainful occupation is benefited.

For First Voters to Consider.

A protective tariff is a sharply defined question in the campaign of 1906. First voters must necessarily divide upon it. Do they wish to protect American wages and industries from foreign competition, or open wide the ports to the products of cheap foreign labor, admitting it free from any duty of a home protective nature? Do first voters prefer to make the next house Democratic and so cut off the present administration from legislative support during its last two years? These are practical business questions for 1,500,000 first voters who are themselves, for the most part, just engaging in business. This year over 60,000 voters in Missouri are entitled to take part in their first state and congressional election. Yet there are Bourbons who insist that this state is necessarily Democratic and that an old party label is of more consequence even to its young men than a living issue. It is a false view, and fresh surprises are in store for such hide-bound bellittlemen of political duty and opportunity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Grewsome Quip.

"Juggling is in a terrible state of nervous alcoholism," said one unfeeling friend.

"Yes," answered the others. "He always used to be shaking for the drinks. Now he's drinking for the shakes." —Washington Star.

For Soldiers on the March.

In the Swedish army soldiers on the march have been ordered to refrain from spirits. Oranges and tea have been substituted by the authorities, the effect having proved innumerable superior to alcoholic drinks.



THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Some Plain Facts Regarding This Little Destroyer of Young Mankind.

We hold no brief for the cigarette, nor do we fail to recognize the fact that smoking by juveniles is an evil, but the case for remedying the evil is not helped by doubtful statements.

Everybody knows that tobacco is a poison, and the question, therefore, that tobacco is injurious because of its impurity or adulteration or because certain poisons are added to it are altogether beside the issue.

If the tobacco smoked were the purest possible leaf the evil of smoking by juveniles, in my opinion, would not be a whit the less. If it were otherwise, there would be no necessity for suppressing such smoking so long as the youth was supplied with pure tobacco.

Since tobacco is itself a poison, we need no further argument against indulgence in it by the immature or its abuse by the grown-up person. We can well believe that certain tobaccos are more poisonous than others, but we much doubt whether substances more injurious than tobacco itself are added to the manufactured leaf.

Flavorings and sweetening substances, such as liquorice, glucose and glycerin, are often added but these are harmless compared with pure tobacco itself.

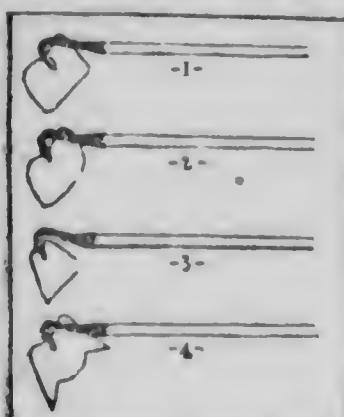
Statements have been freely made that morphine, or even cocaine is added to cheap cigarettes in order to give them immediate soothing qualities or to "soften" the flavor of an otherwise harsh-smoking tobacco. We cannot



FOR THE GARDEN.

Kinds of Hoes That Will Prove Useful in Cultivating Vegetables.

For general use in the garden I like a business hoe, one that is wide, so as to cut over a large surface or move a good lot of soil at each stroke, and sharp, so as to cut deep and easy. A good fibe ought to be kept near at hand. But we also want hoes that can be used in weeding and especially in weeding onions grown by the transplanting method. They stand several inches apart and will admit of work-



HOES IN VARIETY.

(1, Light and sharp; 2, worn out hoe cut down for weeds; 3, onion hoe; 4, new style.)

ing among them with a narrow bladed hoe. I used to take an old, well worn hoe, one practically past its usefulness, and cut the blade down at both sides, so as to leave it from corner to corner only two or two and one-half inches wide, and the corners themselves at an acute angle, says writer in Farm and Fireside. As to the new style hoe, it is surely sharp and I believe of just the right form to be serviceable for use as a weeder in onions and other close planted stuff. In short, with hoes of the right kind it seems to be not much of a curse to be the man with the hoe.

INITIATIVE IN FARMING.

It is the Ability to Originate New Methods.

What is called initiative is the ability to begin a new thing without that new thing being suggested by the example or the words of another. Few people comparatively have this power of initiative. The ones that have it are the ones that lead in new enterprises. The faculty is acquired by study and by using methods to get the mind out of the ruts. Initiative is needed on the farm as well as elsewhere. It is a difficult thing for a farmer to begin an entirely new process, yet the beginning of a new process in farming is often revolutionary in its effects. Because men find it so difficult to originate new thoughts is the reason why the development of the race has been slow up to the last hundred years, in which time this quality of the mind has been greatly stimulated. Perhaps this has in itself been due to imitation, the world desiring to imitate the men that have made great success by initiating new things. In the domain of farming, says Farmers' Review, we have had the illustrious example of such men as have brought to light the presence of the tubercle of the leguminous plants, and those that have shown the way to raise subtropical plants in our northern climate. Initiative in farming will yet give us new processes, of which our minds have not yet formed a conception.

COWPEAS FOR LAWNS.

Grown and Plowed Under They Help Get Good Stand of Grass.

The great value of cowpeas as a nitrogen gatherer and natural fertilizer has long been known. Their importance in making lawns should be better understood. Under the most favorable conditions it is quite a serious task to get a lawn well started. The usual result of digging the cellar and grading the lawn is that the good soil is removed or covered with subsoil. Cowpeas will mellow such soil and put fertility into it sooner and more effectively than any other plant. In the South cowpeas are extensively used for this purpose. In the villages and small cities one sees a crop of cowpeas in front of the new houses everywhere. Usually one crop is enough to prepare the soil for lawn grasses, but on very poor soil two crops may be required. The soil is thereby put into the right physical condition, nitrogen and humus are added and weeds are choked out completely.

NOTES.

Keep a keen eye on your hard-earned cash.

Ever hear of a burglar thief leaving a trace behind him?

The man who wants to find fault needn't, as a rule, climb over his own fence.

"Turn to the right" is the rule of the road, and it is also the only safe rule of life.

One ear of good, selected seed corn, hanging by the husks in a cool, airy place, protected from mice and sparrows, is worth nine in the shock.—Farm Journal.

GOOD PAINT AS AN ASSET.
Farm Buildings Should Be Kept Well Protected to Prevent Loss.

Among all the routine expenses of the property owner there is none that yields more satisfactory returns than good paint. In this respect it is like fire insurance, but with a difference. Fire is accidental and when an insured building burns, the insurance company pays a good proportion of the cost of rebuilding. But when a building suffers for the lack of paint—as it must suffer if painting is neglected—the owner bears the entire loss. It is the height of improvidence, therefore, to allow a property to deteriorate for the lack of a coat of good paint in season; for paint is not only a form of insurance that pays its own premiums, but in the selling value it adds to a building, it is an actual cash asset.

The best time to paint is in the spring or the fall, when the weather is settled, and paint applied at the proper time will wear better and protect better than if applied at an unfavorable season.

For ordinary use there is nothing superior to the better grades of ready-mixed paints put on the market by responsible manufacturers. They can be bought anywhere in convenient quantities, and of any desired tint or shade, from local dealers. A little inquiry regarding the local record of any such paint offered for sale will usually enable the consumer to judge its quality.

So much for the selection of the paint, its application should be left to a good painter, who will get better results, with less material, from any form of paint than the unskilled novice can obtain.

WITCH-HAZEL.

A Description of This Valuable Medicinal Shrub.

The witch-hazel, *Linnamella Virginiana*, is a shrub or small tree with a maximum height of 25 feet, usually sending up from the ground numerous diverging stems. The bark is light brown, broken into small thin scales and covers a hard, close-grained wood. Light brown in color, slightly tinged with red.

Later in the autumn as the leaves are falling clusters of bright yellow



flowers appear upon the sides of the branches. They each have four long slender petals, four short stamens and a two-celled ovary. The fruit is a woody capsule, containing a single hard seed in each of its two cells. The seed ripens in the fall, following the flowering and when the capsule bursts it is hurled a considerable distance.

The witch-hazel is found in low woods from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, extending its range as far south as Florida and Texas. Many superstitions are connected with it. By its help hidden springs of water, concealed treasure and rich ore are said to have been discovered. Its magic power is doubtless imaginary, but from its bark and leaves distilled in alcohol a fluid extract is made with remarkable soothing and healing properties.

MAKING ICE AT HOME.

How It Can Be Done During the Severe Cold Weather.

Select several vessels with flaring sides like tubs, half-barrels or large pails and clean them thoroughly. Then when the first severe freezing weather sets in place these vessels, filled with clean well water to a depth of one foot in exposed places. One or two nights of freezing will convert the water into a solid cake of ice and about 20 tubs will make a ton.

To secure clear ice stir the water vigorously for a while before allowing to freeze to cause the air to leave it. When frozen solid set the tub for a moment in some boiling water and the cake can be removed easily. Place these blocks into storage at once and refill the tubs. A few days of zero weather will in this way provide several tons of good ice. Four or five tons will supply an average family for the entire summer.

If you have no good ice house, Farm and Home suggests the inclosing of a storage bin in the corner of the barn. Build a box on the north side of the barn and protect it with a good layer of straw or hay. Provide for drainage and ventilation with an opening for removing the ice at the top. A space ten feet each way will hold eight to ten tons. Pack well in sawdust and cover the whole with a pile of hay and you will have ice all summer.

If you ever get land hungry, just get it and work what you have a little better. You won't be sorry.

THE GIRL IN RED

By H. M. Gardner

Nell—if you don't mind, I'm going to—lodge, to-night."

The words were out at last. Not daring to look at her, I gulped the steaming coffee and covertly over the edge of the cup, gave her a quick glance. Instead of tears, greatly to my surprise, a pleased expression illumined her face. Arising, she swept over to me and threw her arms lovingly about my shoulders.

"Do go, Jack; it will do you good, I'll not be at all afraid to remain here."

"Honest, Nell?" I queried, drawing her on my lap and gazing at her questioningly. "Really won't you feel badly, if I go?"

"Not the least little bit. I want you to go."

She was very insistent on my going and later as I walked to the club, I could not help thinking of her eagerness to get me off. We had been married but a few months and this was the first night that I had left her alone. Nell is one of those lovable, clinging sort of women, and I had expected a burst of tears and plaint that I no longer loved her. Her manner to say the least was surprisingly different. It puzzled me.

But Nell's actions, however, were soon forgotten. At the club, I was hailed as one back from the dead. The boys crowded about me, chaffed good-naturedly about giving the "old lady" the slip and welcomed me into their midst, with open arms. There were initiations—and never were candidates put through more ridiculous stunts. I entered into the sport with the abandon of youth. It seemed good to be free—to get out with the boys again. Once more I was the reckless, fun-loving, devil-may-care fellow that my friends had known.

The speeches and toasts were unusually witty; glasses clinked merrily and the glitter, the laughter, the song, I guess went to my head. A sort of resentment against Nell for having kept me tied so closely to her apricot ring, crept into my breast.

The banquet broke up, but I did not go home. The night air was glorious.

Never had I known night to possess such alluring charms. A party of six kindred spirits, set out to "do the town." The full moon riding high in the heavens, silently beamed its approach. A policeman sulking in the shadow of an electric light pole, watched us suspiciously. Music attracted us. A masque ball was being held in a nearby hall and we broke in upon the dance, as the music crashed and the dancers swept out upon the polished floor.

A dainty little creature robed in quaint Japanese costume, coyly approached on tip toes and chuckling me under the chin, flitted gayly away. I tried to pursue but Mephisto in flaming red, with a denoue little black-draped man in his arms, laughingly bumped me back into the crowd. There was an agonizing shriek of pain and then a green hood umbrella was brought forcibly down on my head and shoulders. I had stepped on someone's pet corn.

Escaping, I turned to follow the coqueting little Jap, but she had become lost in the whirling vortex of dancers. I stood fascinated. All about me was life-life that I had once known. Grotesque and fanciful attired maskers, waltzed and paraded before me. The hall was brilliant with electric bulbs; the orchestra crashed inspiring music from behind the palms; the scene was ever changing and the merry laughter and buzz of the gay throng was contagious. It sent the dormant blood racing through my veins.

"So this, was why you were so eager, that should go to today? Wanted to meet this chivalrous lover of yours, eh?"

Contemptuously I gazed down on her. Every muscle and fiber in me longed to send her to the floor, following her ringing paramour. Savagely my hands clenched and unclothed.

"This gay Lothario; who is he?" I demanded.

Fearfully her hand sought the mask as if to remove it, but after a moment's pause, fell mechanically back into her lap. The engagement diamond sparkled on her gloved finger. Its dazzling brilliancy mocked me and I wanted to tear it from her hand.

"Damn it, can't you speak; can't you talk?" I cried. "Let's see your face—let's see if it has any shame in it?"

She attempted to arise.

Reaching forward with a savage jerk, I tore away the mask.

The revelation staggered me.

I beheld—not my wife—but the cook.

She had appropriated jewelry and wardrobe from the mistress.

(Copyright, 1898, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Croquet.

Croquet stands as high in favor today as it did when Leeb immortalized the game in the *Princes of the 60's and 70's*, says M. A. P.. Croquet is played in London and the country, at Ranelagh and Hurlingham. Several men and women in smart society have become experts, and much high betting takes place when a match is in progress.

But zip! The treacherous slippery door slid out from under me and sent

Tomb of Sarah Bernhardt.



In Pere Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Long may it be unoccupied!

1855

Berea College

1906.7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the **BEST EDUCATION** in reach of all

Over 50 Instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The **Co-operative Store** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Cracked Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be

hard to beat

THE HOME

Some Meat Recipes.

Liver and Onions.—Cut the liver in half-inch slices, and pour boiling water over it, letting it for ten minutes. Remove from the hot water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour, and fry in bacon fat. As soon as the liver is well seared over on one side, turn and then cover thickly with thinly sliced onions. Put lid on the frying pan and place where the contents will cook slowly. Season the onions with salt and pepper, stir occasionally to keep from scorching, and cook until both liver and onions are thoroughly done. Serve hot.

Minced Liver.—Boil liver half an hour, remove all stringy portions, and chop fine. Place a tablespoonful of butter in a sauce pan, rub into it two tablespoons of flour, then add one cup of meat stock or hot water, boil well, add the minced liver and season with salt and pepper. Serve hot with toast or potatoes.

Meat Loaf.—Chop fine two pounds of raw lean beef and one-fourth of a pound of fat salt pork. Add four good sized potatoes grated or chopped fine, with one onion, one-half cup dry bread or cracker crumbs, and two eggs. Mix well, adding water if needed to form into a loaf. Sauté it like bread. When smooth, pack in a pan, set in a larger pan in water, and bake for two hours. Baste with butter and hot water.

THE SCHOOL

School Exhibition and Exposition.

By Prof. J. W. Dinsmore

(Continued from last week)

It will be the duty of the committee on program to see that each one is assigned to some suitable part. Requests may be considered but the decision of the committee is final unless it sees fit to reconsider. The program should be instructive, practical and entertaining. Patriotic selections could always form part. The following is offered as suggestive only:

- "To order, School Hymn, Prayer by clergymen or other visitor, School Song, Essay: A Day in school, Declamation, Memory gems by First Reader Class, Motion Song by primary grades, Essay: Springtime on the Farm, Declamation, The Power of Habit (John B. Gough), Temperance song, Flag Drill, Declamation: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Song: National Anthem, Oration: What our Country Needs; by largest boy, History Drill, by advanced students, Current Events, School paper, Declamation: Famous Selection, Original Story by fifth grade pupil, Short Speeches by visitors, Speech by teacher: What our School is and Should be, Singing Song: National Hymn.

The commonest fault of programs is that they are too long. If the exhibition is held in the day time (which it should be) it may consume the afternoon session: if at night not over two hours.

Having thus arranged the program the next thing is the preparation of time for giving it publicly should be set not more than three or four days in advance. Sufficient time must be given for the preparation of parts so that school duties will not be seriously interfered with. This has clapped drills and rehearsals are in order. These should be the very best effort of the teacher. His enthusiasm will inspire pupils. Parents and friends will expect well of us and we must not disappoint them.

The advertising committee has its duties. No cost of printing need be incurred. Neat hand bills can be made with pen or pencil, utilizing the best talent in the school in the lettering. A bright picture of a boy speaking his piece or a little girl reading her composition will make it more interesting. But the best advertising is by word of mouth. No fear but this will give glowing accounts of what is coming when their enthusiasm has been properly aroused.

The advertising committee should do a lot of planning before actual operations begin. It is an opportunity to cultivate taste. When the letters are complete the whole school or a special committee may be appointed to secure supplies. Neatness and taste are prime essentials in advertising. Here is where the teacher's superior skill will be needed in giving directions.

At the proper time a meeting of all committees should be called and reported. If the appointed work of any is complete it may be discharged. As the time approaches every one should be impressed with the feeling of personal responsibility for the success of the exhibition. Parents also have been enlisted. The teacher has had the forethought to speak to Mr. A. asking him to be prepared for a short talk on The District School When I Was a Boy; Mr. B. on The Pressing Need of an Education in These Times; Mr. C., who was formerly a teacher, on The Disadvantages of Irregular Attendance. This completes the preparations.

When planned in some such way as this there is little doubt of the success of such an undertaking nor of its value to the community. The measure of the teacher will be taken by the character of the exercises, the order preserved and by the dispatch with which the program is carried out. When it is over let everything that would hinder in the work of the school be removed and the house put in order. The next morning at the opening of school a brief review of what has been accomplished may be given. This bestows upon all who made honest efforts, and suggestions for improvement offered for future occasions.

THE FARM

Farm Journal Notes.

Mutton Chops.—(Both Rare and Well-done) A pound or quart of oats, 1 corn fed daily to sheep will be found a good ration where hay is scarce poor in quality.

Another good ration can be found in feeding plenty of clover hay with but two gills of corn per head daily.

Corn should always be carefully fed to sheep, as it is liable to cause them to be feverish.

As yearning time approaches, the grain ration should be dropped and a full supply of bright clover hay given.

The breeding ewes must be kept up in strong, thrifty condition, but not allowed to become overfat or feverish.

Turnips, as well as sugar beets, should be liberally fed. Corn-stalks when cut and cured bright before frost are much relished by sheep.

See that the pens are free from drafts, but be sure to have good ventilation.

A close, stuffy pen is fatal to sheep. Drafts are also fatal.

They should have the run of a good, clean yard, but should be kept in during cold storms.

The feeding racks should be cleaned after every feeding, as the sheep never relish food that has been breathed on. Always have a good supply of water.

Winter Eggs—How to Get Them.—When pullets intended for laying are put in their winter quarters, see that there are no drafts, the floors are dry, and that the houses may be well ventilated from without rather than from the north or west.

An excellent plan for insuring warmth is to have heavy curtains around the roosts, and when the nights are very chilly let these curtains down, in this way the natural heat of the fowls will be conserved, and there will be little danger of frosted combs or wattles.

For the hens that are to lay during December and January, provide a bath, see that oyster shell and grit are constantly within reach, and the fowls are supplied with pure water and plenty of grain—wheat is best for dry feeding and corn for night, especially during zero weather.

Secure plenty of clover, keep it where it will not become musty, and see that the pullers have all they will eat.

Give a feed of meat scrap at least once a week or oftener, if there is market near enough where it may be secured.

Charcoal can be purchased at a hardware store, or a kiln can be made and my amount burned. Give a handful of this, powdered, mixed with table salts or mallow; or it can be left in a box in the pen, where the hens can help themselves at will.

In addition to this, an occasional cabbage can be fed; compel the hens to tea, apart for themselves.

Never feed sloppy foods in winter (or any other time for that matter).

Even bran mashes are best if made as thick as possible.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

It was now evident to all that a great battle was inevitable and we rolled our selves up in our gun buckets for a few hours sleep, not knowing how many of our little regiment would sleep the sleep that knows no waking before the shades of another day had closed around us. Hoping to be among those who would soon see the rebellion subdued into a lasting peace, that should be equally a blessing to North and South for many generations to come, we slept (after committing ourselves to Him who rules the destiny of nations) as sound as if no battle was pending or no danger near.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The battle commenced about 8 a.m. of the 19th, on the extreme left wing of our line. General Brannan's division of Thomas' corps, being stationed on the Lafayette road leading to Chattanooga, was first attacked, the firing rapidly increasing, and from that time until sunset was that continuous roar of firearms that speaketh death.

In order that the reader may have a better understanding of the position of the Eighth Kentucky, I will state the order of one line of battle. Next on the right of Brannan's division was Third's division of the same corps, next was General Johnson's division of McCook's corps, and on the right of Johnson's was Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps, and next ours (VanCleve's division), and on our right, Reynolds' division of Thomas' corps, which covered the ford at the mills of Lee & Gordon, with Wilder's cavalry guarding the extreme right wing. Our brigade, commanded by Colonel Barnes, was formed in column closed in mass. The colonel made us a short but thrilling speech, which I would reproduce here had I lost my memorandum.

Our brigade was held in reserve near the river, below the mills until 2 p.m. The superior numbers of the enemy enabled them to overlap with heavy force each division of ours as they attacked them in succession, and by noon the enemy had gained some advantage. Our right and center were being hard pressed. At 1 p.m., they attacked Palmer's troops, and also overlapped them. Our division (VanCleve's) was then ordered in. Immediately in front and between our lines and the enemy lay several hundred yards of dense undergrowth. We moved through this brush by the right of companies, then into line through a small clearing to the edge of a heavy timber in which the enemy was posted. While crossing the field their skirmish line gave as a scattering fire, then hastily withdrew to their main line, not, however, until we captured several of them scattered behind a low rail fence.

We continued a steady fire on the enemy's line in our front. Our men appeared in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the heavy fire they were receiving on us. This continued for about thirty minutes, and the enemy's line appeared to be giving back. Several of our regiment had fallen, badly wounded, among them being H. Tudor, Company C. We were expecting momentarily to be ordered forward, when to our surprise, we were completely flanked on our right by a heavy force, who opened an enfilading fire on us, at the same time those on our front opened with renewed vigor, this time with several pieces of artillery. We were ordered to fall back across the field to the thicket above mentioned, which we did in tolerable good order, under a terrific storm of shot and shell, leaving many of our wounded comrades in that field. We succeeded in carrying back with us Tudor, Company C, Lasson and Welsh, Company H, and several others. We straightened up our line in a cover of the brush, and then by the help of part of Wood's division succeeded in driving the enemy back to the timber. When night came, the firing ceased, except an occasional picket shot. It was with feelings of pride, blended with sorrow, that we re-formed our short companies of two dozen men each, in that thicket preparatory to our second advance into the field. It was sad to see those brave boys with clouded but determined faces, with the tears coursing down many of their powder-blacked cheeks, caused more from chagrin at being compelled to fall back than as the loss of comrades.

At dark, Colonel Barnes ordered Captain Wilson and myself with six men to carry a white flag into the camp after sunset. A shower of bullets was the response. But we managed to get all of the Eighth boys off except those taken prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew and five men. By this inhumanity, the poor, suffering wounded of both lines throughout the cold, frosty night. Never before did the horrors of war seem to us so cruel. We could distinctly hear their lamentable cries, "O, water, water!" and occasionally some "oor, half-frightened sufferer calling the name of some familiar comrade or friend to come there. Though we heard in me of the Eighth wounded that we could recognize, several of our brave boys ventured after dark to rescue some of the wounded of the Fifty-first Ohio. Considering the intense cold night, with our great coats and blankets far in the rear, our sent, poor rations, and being so near to so much suffering humanity without the privilege of giving any assistance, this certainly was the most miserable night the Eighth experienced during the war.

A close, stuffy pen is fatal to sheep. Drafts are also fatal. They should have the run of a good, clean yard, but should be kept in during cold storms. The feeding racks should be cleaned after every feeding, as the sheep never relish food that has been breathed on. Always have a good supply of water.

Winter Eggs—How to Get Them.—When pullets intended for laying are put in their winter quarters, see that there are no drafts, the floors are dry, and that the houses may be well ventilated from without rather than from the north or west.

An excellent plan for insuring warmth is to have heavy curtains around the roosts, and when the nights are very chilly let these curtains down, in this way the natural heat of the fowls will be conserved, and there will be little danger of frosted combs or wattles.

For the hens that are to lay during December and January, provide a bath, see that oyster shell and grit are constantly within reach, and the fowls are supplied with pure water and plenty of grain—wheat is best for dry feeding and corn for night, especially during zero weather.

Secure plenty of clover, keep it where it will not become musty, and see that the pullers have all they will eat.

Give a feed of meat scrap at least once a week or oftener, if there is market near enough where it may be secured.

Charcoal can be purchased at a hardware store, or a kiln can be made and my amount burned. Give a handful of this, powdered, mixed with table salts or mallow; or it can be left in a box in the pen, where the hens can help themselves at will.

In addition to this, an occasional cabbage can be fed; compel the hens to tea, apart for themselves.

Never feed sloppy foods in winter (or any other time for that matter).

Even bran mashes are best if made as thick as possible.

"MUSS" STIRRED UP

BY TAFT'S ACTION IN SUSPENDING ROOSEVELT'S ORDER.

PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULT POSITION

But Does Not Know Protests Were Made—Blacks Want Dunn to Stop Tillman's Speech.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Is there danger of the suspension by Secretary Taft of the president's order disarming the three colored companies of the 25th Infantry without honor causing friction between the president and the man who has been his chief lieutenant the past two years?

This is the question public men and army officers are asking each other when they discuss this situation privately among themselves.

The situation is an embarrassing one for the president, whichever line he may take. After reviewing the facts in this case, as submitted to him, the president issued the now famous order that put a whole battalion of men out of the service dishonorably, and then started for the Isthmus. Some comment has resulted because the order was not circulated until after the election. The action of the president was supposed to be final, and if criticism followed it might be reasonably supposed that the incident in large measure would be forgotten before the president even reached Washington.

Revived the interest.

If this was the expectation, Secretary Taft succeeded admirably in reviving public interest and intensifying the criticism of the president's original order. Of course, the public could not be expected to know of the details of complaints and protests in account of his order, with which his department was faced after his departure, nor did he know that the New York republican club had convened and action called for fair play to these colored troops.

Secretary Taft did know the things, however, and he assumed the responsibility of suspending the executive order until the president had been informed. Now, with the news fresh in the public mind, the president must add to the weight of the protests by compelling submission to his original order, if he overrules the secretary, or he must admit that he may have acted hastily if he received his order and respects the case. What he will do may be known by the time Secretary Taft has again been in communication with the president.

Meanwhile the war secretary will say nothing. He refused to say more than "I can't discuss the case at present." This was interpreted to mean that the secretary could say nothing until he heard from the president and received his instructions. The secretary also declined to say whether he had been in communication with the president by wire.

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REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Bear Creek. This is a very good farm. It has a large barn, good water, good barn and a good school. There are 15 cows in the herd. This farm is worth \$1,500. I want \$1,000. I am in Madison County.

Any one buying this place will do well to call and see me. P. H. Hall, Madison Co.

I also have a farm land improved in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, boats, Weber wagons, traps, paints, oils, etc. I have a boat 14 ft. long. I understand it will cost \$100. You can buy it for \$50. I have a boat 12 ft. long. I understand it will cost \$80. I have a boat 10 ft. long. I understand it will cost \$60. I have

BOMB EXPLODED

AT THE ALTAR IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL IN ROME

WHERE PONTIFF WAS EXPECTED.

Machine of Death Had Defect, and Worshippers Escape Unhurt—Greatest Outrage of Centuries.

Rome, Nov. 18.—A bomb was exploded in St. Peter's. The edifice was crowded, and an indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities.

As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased a canon sought by reassuring words to quiet the people, but in vain. They fled in all directions, and a number of women fainted.

Women and children screamed and men tried to protect their families in the crush.

The church is so large, however, that there was ample room for the crowd to scatter, and no one was injured. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed has been found.

It was the anniversary of the dedication of the basilica to St. Peter, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Holy relics were exposed and a large number of the faithful attended the services. Cardinal Lampugnani, formerly papal secretary of state, was among those present. He took part in the service in the choir chapel. The last mass had just been concluded when the explosion occurred, and only one canon, who had not quite finished, remained at the altar of St. Petronilla. This altar is at the end of the right aisle, and it was near here that the bomb had been placed.

Like a Thunderclap.

As the canon turned to bless the communicants there was a tremendous roar, which echoed through the lofty arches of the immense dome like a thunder-clap. At the same time a dense smoke spread throughout this portion of the basilica and a strong odor of gunpowder filled the air. Confusion and panic at once seized the people. The canon at the altar tried to stem the tide of fear. He shouted out,

"Do not be afraid. It is nothing, merely the noonday gun." His words, however, had little effect. They were enveloped by the smoke and the pungent smell of powder, and the people continued their headlong flight. Men and women fled, stumbling in all directions, the screams of children and cries of anguish were heard on all sides, and for a few minutes it seemed as if nothing could obviate a grave disaster. As soon as the smoke cleared away a hasty examination showed that nobody had been hurt in the crush, and that no one had been wounded. Calm was gradually restored, and some of the people returned to view the extent of the damage.

When the first gendarmes reached the spot the scaffolding was found to be smoldering, but this fire was easily extinguished. The tomb was found to be absolutely uninjured, and even the pavement shows scarcely any signs of the explosion.

The pope was engaged in his regular noonday devotions when the bomb went off. The pontiff asked anxiously if the church had been injured. Upon being reassured he told on his knees, saying he most implore mercy for the misgilded perpetrator of the deed.

SOUTH CYCLONE SWEPT.

Eight Lives Known To Have Been Lost and Buildings Demolished.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19.—Eight persons are known to have lost their lives, scores of others are injured and property and crops suffered great damage, the extent of which, because of the meager reports yet obtainable, can not be estimated at this time as a result of one of the most torrential-like wind and rain storms ever experienced in this section.

The storm, which originated on the Gulf, swept northward and in its course razed scores of substantial buildings, partially demolished hundreds of others, caused a complete demoralization of railroad traffic and cut off telegraphic communication with many points in the affected territory.

Cotton in the fields blown down by the wind was beaten into the ground and if not totally was badly damaged. Besides the loss of life and property damage which is known to have occurred, a number of points directly in the pathway of the storm can not be communicated with and when complete reports have been received it is feared the loss to both life and property will be greatly increased.

Returning To Ohio.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 19.—Dr. Leroy Craig has escaped from the dispossessed ward of the asylum at Lincoln and is probably making his way back to Washington. C. H. O. Both Dr. Craig and his wife were committed to the asylum as confirmed cocaine fiends.

Race Up the Eiffel.

Paris, Nov. 19.—One hundred and twenty contestants took part in a popular race which consisted in running up the 700 steps leading to the second stage of the Eiffel tower. The winner made the distance in three minutes and four seconds.

Wanted At Columbus.

Kansas City, Nov. 19.—Harry Wise, alias Lake, wanted in Columbus, O., Washington, D. C., and New York for robbery and burglary, is under arrest in this city. Who will be surrendered to the officers at Columbus.

NOTORIETY FORCED UPON PLATT

MAY CAUSE HIS RETIREMENT FROM U. S. SENATE.

His Resignation Said To Be Ready To Mail—Gov. Hughes To Name His Successor.

New York, Nov. 17.—Senator Thomas C. Platt will resign his seat in the United States senate on January 1.

One of the first official papers to reach the hands of Gov.-elect Hughes after he takes office will be the resignation of the senior senator from the state of New York.

There are reasons why Senator Platt will not resign before the first of the year, although the senate will convene for the winter session on December 3 and remain in session until March 4 or later.

The paramount reason for the delay is the bitter hostility felt by Senator Platt toward Gov. Higgins. His hatred of the governor is of the most inflexible character, and many things have entered into the situation to intensify his bitter resentment.

The prospective resignation of Senator Platt will come as a result of the notoriety incident to the sensational raid in search of evidence for a divorce suit made by his wife upon the house of Mary Lamonte, No. 214 West 38th street, which was followed by the signing of an agreement of separation.

Already the republican leaders in the state are discussing his possible successor, and the name of former Gov. Frank S. Black is freely mentioned. There is also some talk of Timothy L. Woodruff for the expected vacancy.

The latest onslaught upon the aged senator by his wife, formerly Mrs. Janeway, which has given rise to a "double life" led by Mr. Platt, and which ended with the discovery and confutation by the irate woman of a pair of dainty high-heeled feminine boots, has proved to be the blow which will end his political career. Indeed, the senator, it is reported, has told intimate friends within the last 24 hours that it is his intention to retire.

This decision, as announced by the senior senator from the state of New York, was reached only after he had been advised by certain men who have been close to him for many years, that he did not voluntarily retire from the senate before December 3 a movement would be inaugurated to cause his expulsion.

UNCLE SAM'S SLEUTHS

Succeed In Arresting Francis E. Marion, of Storey Cotton Co. Fame.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Francis E. Marrin, one of the principal figures in the Storey Cotton Co. failure in Philadelphia in 1905, was arrested here in the lobby of the Genesee hotel. Marrin disappeared from Philadelphia on March 17, 1905, when the post office department raided the Storey Cotton Co., and since then he has been in Europe. He registered at the Genesee under the name of James Johnstone. W. J. Hickory, chief post office inspector at Washington, had been tracing Marrin's movements since his return to the United States, and Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, who has charge of the Philadelphia district, came to Buffalo to get his man.

He will be arraigned before United States District Commissioner Keating and taken to Philadelphia.

Pastors Join a Union.

Toledo, O., Nov. 17.—The Toledo Pastors' Union is now a full-fledged labor body, having been recognized by the Central Labor Union. The action of the pastors, all of whom are from Protestant churches, was prompted by a declaration of the Central Labor Union that they could do better work among the laboring classes if they became affiliated.

Larger Army Needed.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The need of a large standing army and navy in the United States and the revival of a more active interest in these institutions by young men of today was sounded by Gen. W. H. Carter, commander of the department of the lakes, in an address at the annual banquet of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Big Harbor Blaze.

Naples, Nov. 17.—A conflagration is raging on the docks here, and the damage so far is estimated at \$600,000. Most of the ships in the harbor have cleared for the open sea. The North German Lloyd steamer Koenigin Luise delayed her departure for New York in order to give assistance to the stricken.

Hearst's Campaign Proves Costly.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wm. R. Hearst, independence league and democratic candidate for governor, certified to the secretary of state that he had spent \$250,370 in promoting his canvass, divided as follows: Independence league, \$198,870; democratic state committee, \$57,000; traveling expenses, \$500.

Looted the Safe.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 17.—Robbers dynamited the safe in the bank of La Homa, at La Homa, Garfield county and escaped with \$2,700 in cash. The bank had just received \$10,000 to pay farmers for their cotton, but the robbers overlooked this.

Famous Singer Arrested.

New York, Nov. 17.—Enrico Caruso, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House Co., was arrested while a visitor to the menagerie in Central park on charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mrs. Hannah Graham.

CLEANSING FRISCO

WORK HAS BEEN STARTED IN EARNEST BY GRAND JURY.

FIVE INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED.

Political Leader and Chief Executives of Golden Gate City Are Charged With Extortion.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, of this city, and his political adviser, Abe Ruef, were indicted by the grand jury on the charge of extortion. The indictments were based on the charges made by French restaurant keepers to the effect that Ruef and the mayor conspired to extort money from them for the purpose of protection from police interference.

Five separate true bills were presented against the chief executive and his adviser. The indictments charge that on different occasions Ruef and Schmitz compelled the payment of sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,175 from each of the individual restaurant men who needed protection for their restaurants. Mayor Schmitz and Ruef are made co-defendants in all of the indictments in which they are jointly charged.

The grand jury made its report before Judge Murasky, and his honor fixed the ball on each indictment at \$10,000. Ruef was taken into custody, but his bondsmen were promptly on hand and he was released upon depositing \$5,000.

Mayor Schmitz is on the Atlantic ocean en route to New York. A warrant awaits him on his arrival on American soil.

A previous grand jury investigated the matter, but was unable to get legal proof of extortion. It remained for Francis J. Henry, the brilliant attorney, and Secret Service Agent Wm. Burns to elicit the needed information that others had failed to get.

Attorney Henry asserts that the indictments returned are but a starter in the campaign that he is making against graft. He states that he hopes to indict other officials of the Schmitz administration.

The grand jury will resume its labors and it is expected that further true bills will be presented against the mayor, his advisers and their political followers.

Following is a copy of one of the five indictments presented:

According to the indictments Ruef and Schmitz on the 15th of January 1904, extorted \$1,170 from Tony Blan co. of the Poodle Dog, and on February 6 of the same year they forced him to give up \$1,000 more. The third indictment is based on the extortion of \$1,175 from the proprietors of Mariano's restaurant. They are charged with demanding and receiving on the same day \$1,175 from the proprietors of Delmonico's restaurant. It is charged that on February 6 they forced these same men to yield \$1,000 by threatening to take away their liquor licenses.

FARMERS TAKEN INTO THE FOLD

By the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 16.—Embodying membership of over a million, claiming to represent more than one-seventh of the entire population of the country, the American National Farmers' Union, became affiliated, in a limited degree, with the American Federation of Labor, now in convention here.

Practically the entire session of the American Federation of Labor convention was devoted to the proposition of affiliating with the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Union, national in scope. Committees recommended a plan whereby the members of the federation and its affiliated bodies agree to demand union farm, garden and orchard produce, while the farmers specifically agree to purchase nothing but union-made goods.

The committee's report started a lively discussion, which was participated in by some of the prominent delegates.

Minister Attacks Mrs. Eddy.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—At a banquet of the Churchmen's Club Rev. Dr. William Harman Van Allen, of Boston, made a bitter attack on Christian science and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. He said, in part:

"Eddyism uses the Christian terminology, professes reverence for Christ and the Bible, pretends to exalt God more highly than other religions and ingeniously混淆 much that is good and true and indisputable with its own fantastic errors. It is, therefore, well calculated to do the work Satan desires it to do, namely to destroy faith in the religion of the Christians and to substitute an anti-Christian creature. It is a gigantic hunko scheme wherein the victim thinks he has the treasure, but instead only holds the worthless imitation."

Cutlery Plant Destroyed.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The plant of the American Cutlery Co. was destroyed by fire which for a time threatened to spread through the tenement district in the vicinity. The three buildings were burned to the ground and it was only by hard work that the flames were prevented from spreading to the office building of the company. The loss is estimated at \$800,000.

To Press the Demand.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Two Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America demands to demand of the United States government that the Western Union Telegraph Co. be investigated.

President S. J. Small, of the union, made this announcement and added that he was going to Washington in person to press these demands.

To Spend \$6,000,000.

Havana, Nov. 15.—The expenditure of \$6,000,000 for public works now under course of construction or of urgent necessity has been recommended by Lieut. Col. Black, in a report which has been approved by Gov. Magnon.

Statement Called For.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The controller of the currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Monday, November 12.

For a National University.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 15.—It was announced that the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will urge the establishment of a national university at Washington. A committee was appointed to propagate this idea.

Shook Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—An exceedingly sharp earthquake was felt south and north of this island. It was followed immediately by a second shock, which was the heaviest experienced here in many years.

HAILED IN A FOREIGN LAND.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IS AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Now at Colon on the Louisiana—Received For the Republic By Panama Executive.

Colon, Nov. 15.—The first trip of an American president outside of the boundaries of the United States was successfully concluded when the battleship Louisiana, having on board President Roosevelt and his party, dropped anchor in the harbor of Colon. The Louisiana, which arrived ahead of schedule time, was convoyed by the Tennessee and the Washington, and the three vessels anchored about a mile from the dock during a heavy rainfall.

Owing to the fact that the Louisiana arrived ahead of time neither President Amador, of Panama, nor Chairman Shantz was on hand to welcome President Roosevelt. They left Panama in a special train for Colon and later boarded the Louisiana and extended cordial greeting to America's chief executive.

In President Roosevelt's party, besides Mr. Shantz, were Chief Engineer Stevens and Executive Secretary Reed, of the commission, and Mr. Squiers, the American minister to Panama.

President Roosevelt received the local newspaper correspondents on board the Louisiana.

He said that his voyage had been pleasant and uneventful and expressed himself as gratified at the welcome which the citizens of the isthmus are preparing for him when he lands.

He stated that he proposed to look into the Isthmian labor questions, and also intended to see everything possible concerning the canal.

Extensive precautions have been taken to protect President Roosevelt during his visit on the isthmus, and it is reported a number of known anarchists have been arrested here or at Panama.

All steamers arriving at the isthmus are inspected, and suspicious characters have been imprisoned and will be held in custody until President Roosevelt departs.

President Roosevelt will begin his tour of inspection and an extensive program of official entertainments has been prepared.

The party will leave Colon on a slow train in order to give them an opportunity to see the canal works.

The presidential train, after passing through the zone, will go to La Hoya where President Roosevelt will inspect the Pacific entrance to the canal. At Panama President Amador and his party will separate from President Roosevelt and his party.

The latter will cruise in Panama bay, inspecting the various islands and probably landing at Taboga to examine the sanitarians erected by the Isthmian canal commission.

PLATT AND WIFE SEPARATE.

No Divorce and the Wife Has \$10,000 Yearly.

New York, Nov. 15.—United States Senator Thomas Collier Platt and his beautiful young wife, who, before her marriage to the aged senator, was Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway, signed an agreement of separation. The Platts have been living apart since they had a bitter quarrel six weeks ago.

A financial settlement, satisfactory to Mrs. Platt, accompanies the separation articles, and there will be no divorce proceedings. Mrs. Platt, it is understood, is to receive \$10,000 a year during her lifetime and retain Tloga Lodge in Highland Mills, where she is now living.

The senator will continue to live in the Hotel Gotham until he departs for Washington to take up his duties in the senate.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

Correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KILBY, KEN.

Nov. 18.—Oren Click was kicked by a mule Saturday and his hand in head were hurt.—Will Jones and family have been waiting for a fair day to move over since last Thursday. Perhaps he will go some time this week.—Myrdie Click has been quite poorly for the past week. She was visited by Mary Jones a while Sunday.—Rense Auner and family have just returned from Indianapolis.—Christopher Collins and family are preparing to go to Hamilton soon.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones Friday night.—Gar Hays made a business trip to Richmond last Wednesday.—Mrs. N. A. Rose visited Mrs. James Click and daughter Sunday evening.—Gar Hays and Carley Abrams bought six geese each at Richmond last court day and paid \$3½ cents each for them, making \$10 for 12 geese.—The rainy weather has stopped the straw hauling for a while.—Any one wanting to buy some nice white ducks can find them at James Click's.—Curt Jane means to move to his farm in Madison the first of the year.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson have moved to their home on Rock Lick creek.—Tom Click was out buying for Saturday.—It is said that Daniel Sparks wants to sell his farm and also his goods.

EVERGREEN.

Nov. 20.—We are having some very fine titles in Horse Lick Creek. People are floating logs.—A two weeks' protracted meeting is going on at the Horse Lick Church. Two additions have been made thus far.—The people are glad to welcome James Morris and family back to their old homestead in Martin Valley.—Bob Rose lost a fine red cow this week.—Lewis Lake and wife visited friends at Evergreen on Sunday.—J. R. Callahan bought a fine cow from G. C. Lake.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS.

Nov. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lakes visited Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sandlin's Sunday of last week.—Martha and Charlie Powell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rucker and daughter, Miss of State Sunday. Flossie Baker visited Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cole Sunday evening.—Mrs. Bob Hudson and daughter Doris of White Oak visited Mrs. Ann Hudson Sunday evening.—Rev. Leonard preached at the Disciple Church Saturday evening and Sunday.—Rev. E. H. Hinkell filled his regular pulpit here Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. F. O. Boggs preached at the First Baptist Church Sunday.—Mrs. Sibley Powell was the guest of Eva Jones Saturday night.

COLUTIA.

Nov. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Sut Melton, who have been visiting here returned to their home in Ohio Tuesday, accompanied by their sister, Rosa Melton.—Alma and Etta Lakes were the guests of Mrs. C. Verner and Mrs. Wm. Todd Sunday last.—Several from this place attended Sandlin School at Malford Sunday. Mr. Caldwell is certainly an efficient superintendent, and the school will, I'll probability be a success as long as he conducts it.—A box supper is being planned at Malford Schoolhouse on Friday next. A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to participate.—John J. Lakes has a "fair" sense of rent or soil. He will move to Berea soon, where he expects to keep a hotel.—This week has been a sad time for birds. The first frost could be heard on all sides.—Messrs. A. C. Wilson, Kellogg, and James Wilson have been spending a hunting vacation with L. A. Foster and Wm. Webb.—Anderson Lakes the livery stable man at Berea, is spending a few days w/ his daughter, Mrs. John Lakes.—Bill Turner and son John left Saturday for Hilltop where they will make their future home.—Fred Lakes says he wishes he was with Edward Caldwell since he has so many potatoes. He unfortunately did not raise many and seems to have difficulty in procuring any. I dare say there were fine bushels raised here in several patches of ground.—Wm. Todd had giv on him to no does. He values their very highly. Some of the people of this vicinity took advantage of the fine hog killing spell.—Tommy Kelley of Combs and Mandie Johnston of this place are to be married Thursday of this week in Richmond.

HIG HILL.

Nov. 18.—We are having plenty of rain now.—Mrs. Jeff Roberson is very sick.—Mrs. Nose Estridge visited her daughter, Mrs. Pet Carpenter Thursday.—Mrs. Fannie Brockman and daughter visited her brother Mr. Ruben Gabbard of Dreyfus Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Alexander were in Richmond Saturday on business.—Daniel Green, who has been in the mountains for a few days, visiting, has returned.—Lee Hazwood and Mr. Pittman of Mote spent Sunday night with Jim Bingham and family.—N. D. Castle made a business trip to London recently.—Mr. Pittman of Mote recently purchased a farm of Palesius Green, expecting to go back to the mountains.—Mrs. Tom Huff is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McKeon and daughter, Minerva visited Mr. and Mrs. Kiah McKeon of Mote Sunday.—Jim Roberson of Gray Hawk stayed over Thursday night with Mrs. Green, on his way to Richmond with 414 geese.—Levi Lamb moved to his new home Saturday.

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Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students.

President Frost delivered the Monday lecture to the Upper Chapel students this week. Talking for his subject "The Conflicts of Our Times," he cited to us the three chief conflicts of the future:

First, the conflict between luxury and the strenuous life.

Second, the conflict between unbelief and faith.

Third, Oppression and Justice.

Prof. Rainey's lecture in the lower Chapel on "Eyes" was greatly enjoyed. Some of the students said it was the best lecture they had ever heard. Several have their eyes opened wider and are seeing things they didn't see before.

The Phi Delta Society elected Mr. L. J. Cook as a second member of their editorial staff, so that now

one having the other to help him

keep awake, we may expect some good occasional reports as to its doings.

Here, at any rate are the first sweepings of the new forum:

It is not always the machine that makes the most noise that turns out the most work. Phi Delta has been accused of shilling, but assertions don't alter the facts in the case.

As a result of the Phi Delta spirit, the new carpet and tables costing something like ninety dollars were put in to serve last Friday night not only by Phi Delians but by a large number of ladies.

Howard Clark, Jno. Welch and Sew-

ard Marsh, assisted by other members

of the society are mainly responsible

for the successful completion of the improvements. All had the privilege

of "walking the carpet" without fear

of the dean's displeasure and the ardent

endeavors of the orchestra were ap-

preciated. Our Yankee visitor, who

wanted a letter written seemed quite

pleased to see how fast Scribe Daily

could write when he "kicked and hick-

ed" the stubborn inkle. The scribe,

to the amusement of the audience,

was very much put out to have all

his foolscap left to wrap up hayseeds.

After a well contested debate, Prof-

essor Josephine Robinson then

rose to express her pleasure in the

well rendered program and her sentiments seemed to be seconded by the

rest of the ladies.

We should be glad to hear from

our Phi Delians who read the Citizen

or their editor.

On the afternoon of Thanksgiving

Day is the great football game of the

year. Then the College department

plays the rest of the school.

This will be one of the best and most

contested games of the year and there

should be a large crowd out, not only to

help the Athlete Association, as all

the proceeds of the game go to liquidate

the Assumption debt. Admission

25 cents and 15 cents.

LOVE.

By One Who Knows

If we look back upon the word love we find that love was about

the first emotion in the history

of mankind. But we can't

imagine Adam having an emotion

thought in his makeup that was op-

posed to love, for he had nothing to be

dissatisfied with, and surely a man

possessing the boundless merriment

and providences that he did, could not

help being filled with love for the

Provider of these things. Of course

another element comes into his char-

acter when woman is created and his

first thoughts may have been of

love of her, he very soon got into

trouble on her account and he would

have been a very strange man if at

times, when he was toiling for his

daily bread, and thought of the life

of ease that he was formerly accustomed to, he had not felt some resentment

in his heart. But resentment

does not last and love does according

to the Scriptural story.

Love is of such a vague comprehension

that it is next to impossible to

give a definition of it. One man may

define love, and another may say that

he doesn't half express it. If you

stop every person you see and ask

them to give you a definition for love,

the losses obtainable were as follows:

Mehrm Building, total loss, cost, \$75,

000, was insured; C. D. Mathes Co.,

drygoods, total loss, stock worth

\$150,000, well insured; Holbrook Bros.,

drygoods, total loss, stock worth from

\$100,000 to \$150,000 well insured; Mi-

ami Shoe Company practically destruc-

tive by fire and water; George H. Voss

grocery store, damaged by fire and

water, insured; W. J. Ruh, tailor,

badly damaged by fire and water;

Mars Outfitting Co., badly damaged by

fire and water; Custom Tailor

Co., damaged by water and smoke

other adjoining buildings were slightly

damaged. The total loss was about

\$450,000. It occurred next door to the

great fire that destroyed the Hotel

store four years ago. It was much

larger and fiercer and occasioned a

greater peril to surrounding property.

Mayor Thomas sent to Cincinnati for

aid. Two companies were sent with

engines on a special train but arrived

too late to do any good. This fire oc-

curred Tuesday night. Wednesday

night a small printing establishment

was burned.—The mortgagor which was

been against the Y. M. C. A. was also

burned. An elaborate banquet was

given in honor of the occasion. About

200 members were present. Judge

Belden presiding as toastmaster and

President Hughes of the Panh

on as guest of honor. President Hughes and ex-Governor Campbell made fitting speeches. The meeting was held in the Hamilton Club room.—President Dabney of Cincinnati University will speak one more Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. in this month. Last Sunday his subject was "Take Aim" and will ably deal with it.

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time after the courtship period. Love is perhaps the emotion most made fun of. You speak of love and you can see broad smiles and perhaps more noisy amusement, and if you ask those people what they are laughing at they cannot tell you. For some unknown reason it has become the custom to consider anyone in love as a person to be laughed at or teased, in fact something highly amusing; but it is a condition we all pass thru, we all know that when we are nosed at the idea of some one of our friends being in love, the chances are that a big majority of us are in the same fix or would like to be anyway.

We see innumerable jokes on love in the comic papers, all of which are holding love up to something to be laughed at. The jokes are probably

written by some man who has been in love, is glad of it and is writing these jokes with a happy family about him. Of course, there are cases as where the lovingkindness of a couple is highly amusing, but it's not the fault of the emotion but of the people themselves, so if you are not in love now and don't feel as if you could love anyone or anything, depend upon it that there is something you get out of the state of mind, the better you and the rest of the world will be. [From one of the Rheumatic classes.]

THE OVERTHROW OF PELE.

[Continued from First Page]

On reaching the crater, the high priestess of Pele in a tempest pronouncing her authority and warning them not to proceed. Undaunted, Keplidell kept on. Reaching the crater, she led the way down the steep, rocky path, over the hot stones, the earth trembling beneath her, to the very edge of Haleakalā. Into the fiery lake she now threw stone after stone, knowing that nothing could be more displeasing to the Goddess. Her terrified people stood about her, expecting to see some catastrophe of